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BULLETIN  
OF THE  
TORREY BOTANICAL CLUB

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AUGUST, 1917

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The ferns and flowering plants of Nantucket—XVIII

EUGENE P. BICKNELL

APPENDIX

\*BOTRYCHIUM TENEBROSUM A. A. Eaton.

Three plants deep in the thickets of Herrecator Swamp in Squam, July 8, 1912. They grew in a dryish spot in a bed of moss (*Catherinea angustata* Brid.) with a group of six adder's tongue ferns and a single plant of *Botrychium virginianum*, all within the space of not more than one square foot. The plants were small, 5-12 cm. high, and bore sporophylls with mature sporanges. Their identity has been determined by Miss Margaret Slosson at the New York Botanical Garden. Mrs. Britton has given me the name of the moss with which they grew.

\*BOTRYCHIUM DISSECTUM Spreng.

Polpis, August 20, 1910, herbarium of Miss Grace Brown Gardner; Thorn lot, a single plant in damp half shade, June 26, 1912.

\*BOTRYCHIUM VIRGINIANUM (L.) Sw.

Squam, July 8, 1912, a single plant associated with *Botrychium tenebrosus*. Divisions of sterile segment 17-19 mm. in length; fertile segment rudimentary.

\*POLYPODIUM VULGARE L.

Reported from Nantucket by Dr. J. A. Cushman (see *Rhodora* 13: 105. 1911). No other one of our common eastern plants that have been found on Nantucket was less to be expected there than

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this rock-loving and woodland fern. The manner of its occurrence is therefore worthy of attention. Its discoverer, Miss Grace Brown Gardner, wrote me in August, 1910, that it had been found that month among the Miacomet pines not far from where the heather grows, "only one small plant with less than a dozen fronds, and only one fruiting one." Miss Gardner's description of the locality enabled me two summers later, on July 5, 1912, to find the station without any difficulty. There were then two plants about six inches apart, one having five, the other four fronds, none of them bearing sori. The plants were in deep shade and grew within the rim of a circular depression in the ground about three and a half feet in diameter and a foot in depth where, long before, a tree may have been removed or an excavation made for planting one. Similar hollows are to be seen elsewhere among the pines, which are said to have been set out in 1876. The ferns grew in a bed of moss, *Rhynchostegium serrulatum* (Hedw.) Jaeg., determined by Mr. R. S. Williams, and overarching them were two fronds of *Dryopteris spinulosa*. Needless to say all were left undisturbed. Notwithstanding the very natural surroundings the evidence is clear that the spot had not been unknown to the spade, and some connection may be suspected between this and the presence of the polypody. Like the heather it may have come in with the pines, possibly from Europe, or it may have been long ago planted there, perhaps by some tourist plant lover visiting the heather.

\*PHEGopteris PHEGopteris (L.) Underw.

*Phegopteris polypodioides* Fée.

Dense hillside thicket north of the Wauwinet road towards Abram's Point. Here, on June 9, 1912, it grew in great profusion thickly covering the ground throughout a space of fully twenty-five by fifteen feet and fruiting abundantly.

LYCOPodium OBSCURUM L.

The var. *dendroideum* (Michx.) D. C. Eaton was collected west of Capaum Pond, May 31, 1909, the strobiles beginning to wither. Mrs. Flynn has sent me a specimen collected west of the town August 13, 1911, bearing fifteen well-developed spikes.

\*ISOËTES TUCKERMANI A. Br.?

Professor W. A. Setchell has very kindly forwarded to me speci-

mens of an *Isoëtes*, from the herbarium of the University of California, that were collected by him in company with Professor W. J. V. Osterhout, in Gibb's Pond, Nantucket, in the summer of 1894. I quote from Professor Setchell's letter of transmittal: "We found the *Isoëtes* when we were bathing in the pond. It grew in water so deep that we could not reach down for it but grubbed it out with our toes and collected it as it floated to the surface. My impression is that it formed a regular zone at a depth of four or five feet. I particularly remember that we were in water up to about the chin while we were collecting it. None of it grew in the more shallow margins. I may add that the bottom of the pond was thickly covered with the *Isoëtes* in the zone in which it grew."

The plant is the smallest and most delicate form of *Isoëtes* that I have ever examined. Although it is quite probable that it is correctly referred to *I. Tuckermanni* it is scarcely well enough matured to permit of conclusive determination. Mrs. Britton, who has examined the gynospores under high power, gives me the following particulars: "Size, 415  $\mu$ , not pitted, slightly roughened"; Miss Margaret Slosson, who has studied the specimens, reports as follows: "Impossible to determine by the macrospores as they are too immature to show their characters; but the spots 'scattered, 1-few-celled' on the sporangia show distinctly and indicate *I. Tuckermanni*."

\*PINUS STROBUS L.

A single tree was discovered July 9, 1912, among an extensive growth of pitch pines less than a half mile south of the County Fair grounds. It was about ten feet in height and was formed of several clustered trunks, actually erect branches that had replaced an original trunk, the stoutest one measuring seventeen and one half inches in circumference near the base; the lowest branches lay firmly along the ground, spreading fully thirty-five feet in their widest extent. The undisturbed surroundings scarcely allow it to be supposed that this tree was deliberately planted, and how it came to Nantucket remains a mystery. A chance introduction by seed seems quite possible, perhaps through the agency of some bird that, like the crossbills or the Canada nuthatch, feeds on the seeds of conifers.

*Note.*—The Labrador or jack pine (*Pinus Banksiana* Lamb.), which has been planted at Wauwinet, has been mistakenly attributed to Nantucket as a native tree (see *Rhodora* **18**: 241–242. 1916).

\**SAGITTARIA RIGIDA* Pursh.

Collected in Polpis, August 20, 1899, in flower and fruit, by Mrs. Nellie F. Flynn, who has kindly sent me a specimen from her herbarium for examination.

\**ECHINOCHLOA MURICATA* (Michx.) Fernald.

This well-defined segregate from *E. crusgalli*, recently restored to recognition by Professor Fernald (*Rhodora* **17**: 105–107, 1915), belongs to the flora of Nantucket although its exact status there remains to be determined. I have collected it near the town, and have seen a specimen in Miss Gardner's herbarium. It is locally common on Martha's Vineyard.

*PANICUM VIRGATUM* L.

A well-marked smaller form of this species, described in Part II of this paper (Bull. Torrey Club **35**: 184. 1908), answers perfectly to the description of *Panicum virgatum cubense* Griseb. in Hitchcock & Chase, North American Species of *Panicum* (Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. **15**: 92. 1910). This form seems not to have been reported from east of Connecticut.

\**PANICUM TSUGETORUM* Nash.

Common in exposed sandy places and among open growths of oak and pine. The Nantucket plant is not the typical form described by Nash, but the stiffer and stouter more pubescent plant defined by Hitchcock & Chase. On Nantucket it is much more common than *P. columbianum*. Examples of each in which their differences are well expressed appear like perfectly separable species, but perplexing intermediates are so frequent that a broad treatment could scarcely present them as being unequivocally distinct. Occasional densely tufted very pubescent forms with smaller closely flowered panicles of more numerous and smaller spikelets suggest hybridization with *P. oricola*. Slender and narrow-leaved forms with small panicles and spikelets seem to be quite intermediate with *P. meridionale* Ashe.

## PANICUM COLUMBIANUM Scribn.

The var. *thinium* Hitchc. & Chase is recorded from Nantucket in their North American Species of *Panicum* (p. 249), on the basis of specimens collected by me in 1899 and 1904. I have myself no clear conception of this plant. The specimens cited, and others since collected more or less similar, suggest aberrant forms of *P. meridionale* or of *P. albemarlense*.

\*PANICUM ORICOLA Hitchc. & Chase.

\*PANICUM ALBEMARLENSE Ashe.

Earlier in this paper these grasses were included in *P. meridionale*. Transition between all three is, I think, perfectly obvious, but there is, nevertheless, the paramount fact that each in its true development upholds a well-defined type recognizable unmistakably everywhere in the field. We do not know that hybridization may not have been at work releasing the connecting forms but, however this may be, it would seem that a frank recognition of what nature has been careful to produce on an extensive scale must accept these closely related grasses as being essentially distinct.

*P. oricola* is more especially confined to sterile sandy tracts often along shores. In damper soils among taller vegetation it develops elongated leafy culms and shows a marked departure from its usual habit. Certain examples difficult to assign have the appearance of being hybrids with *P. meridionale*, and occasional stout forms even suggest involvement with *P. tsugetorum*.

*P. meridionale* is the most common and generally distributed of the three and abounds amid the low herbage of the plains and commons all over the island. A very small and delicate form of this species, if such it be, collected in dryish places along thickets in Tom Never's Swamp is especially to be remarked. *P. meridionale*, like all of its local group, appears everywhere to be perfectly constant in its character of obviously pubescent spikelets. In this small form the spikelets are either quite lucid and glabrous or with a very few mostly basal or marginal hairs; the panicles are very small and few-flowered and, with the culms, less puberulent than in the species, or essentially glabrous.

*P. albemarlense* more than the others passes into ambiguous

forms appearing to intergrade variously with *P. meridionale*, but characteristic examples stand well apart.

A series of specimens of all three species has been verified by Professor Hitchcock and Mrs. Chase.

\**PANICUM AUBURNAE* Ashe.

Collected in Squam, at Surfside and in the pine barrens. Specimens have been determined by Professor Hitchcock and Mrs. Chase. Compared with a series from Long Island the Nantucket plant is less copiously velvety-villous, the nodes not so conspicuously white bearded and the culms less elongate and declined. Professor Hitchcock writes me that these Nantucket and Long Island specimens are the first he has seen from the coastal region north of Virginia. Certain less typical examples from Nantucket seem to approach *P. albemarlense*.

\**PANICUM IMPLICATUM* Scribn.

In low grounds, apparently scarce. Little Neck, June 22, 1910; Thorn lot, June 17, 1910.

*PANICUM HUACHUCAE* Ashe.

The var. *sylvicola* Hitchc. & Chase, of a lax and slender form, was collected on a shaded bank in Squam, June 8, 1912.

\**PANICUM SCOPARIUM* Lam.

Collected by Miss Grace Brown Gardner in Polpis, August 24, 1915; excellent specimens are preserved in Miss Gardner's herbarium. A most interesting addition to the Nantucket flora, connecting the Martha's Vineyard and Cape Cod stations where alone this southern grass was previously known in New England.

\**ARRHENATHERUM ELATIUS* (L.) Beauv.

Sparingly in a field below the Cliff, June 15, 1910, and in Madequet, far from any cultivated ground, June 17, 1911.

*FESTUCA OVINA* L.

Examples of the var. *hispidula* Hack., having the lemmas rather densely hirsute, are occasionally met with in and near the town.

*FESTUCA RUBRA* L.

Not infrequent examples, doubtless introduced, differ from the native plant by their blue-glaucous coloring and stiffer leaves, as well as in other less obvious characters, and appear to be referable

to the var. *glaucodea* Piper, according to Piper's description (Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 10: 22. 1906). I am inclined to think that our native salt marsh grass commonly referred to *F. rubra* is distinct from the European plant and should stand as *Festuca glabra* Spreng.

\*FESTUCA ELATIOR L.

*F. arundinacea* Schreb.

Very typical examples of the tall fescue grass were collected June 18, 1910, by a fence along the railroad on Washington Street, the larger panicles 47 cm. in length, the spikes 15-17 mm. long, and leaves as broad as 1.5 cm. Also found on Easton Street, June 3, 1911.

Although the distinction between the tall fescue and the meadow fescue (*F. pratensis* Huds.) is not now commonly recognized, their differential characters are too pronounced to be justly disregarded. These differences are well brought out in the descriptions of both species in the first edition of Gray's Manual.

BROMUS HORDACEUS L.

Forms having the spikelets glabrous or nearly so are doubtless to be referred to the var. *leptostachys* (Pers.) Beck (var. *glabrescens* [Coss.] Shear). It is abundant by roadsides near the railroad in the suburbs of the town.

BROMUS COMMUTATUS Schrad.

Brant Point Road; above the Cliff; Island View Farm; coming into flower early in June. *Bromus racemosus* L., included earlier in this list, should doubtless be referred to a small form of *B. commutatus*, if the two are held to be distinct.

\*SCIRPUS OLNEYI Gray.

Sparingly in a salt marsh along a thicket near Abram's Point, not yet fully mature June 2, 1909.

\*SCIRPUS NOVAE-ANGLIAE Britton.

Abundant along the inlet to Coskaty Pond, June 12, 1911; a well-established colony at Squam Pond varying in extent in different years; spikes appearing June 10, 1911, not yet fully developed June 20, 1910; in full flower July 4, 1912. Also collected in Squam by Miss Gardner, September 2, 1913, then in mature fruit.



\**SCIRPUS ERIOPHORUM* Michx.

Miss Gardner's herbarium contains a perfectly typical specimen of this *Scirpus* collected in Polpis, September 6, 1915.

\**CAREX LAEVIVAGINATA* (Kükenth.) Mackenzie.

This well defined sedge, recently interpreted by Mr. Mackenzie (Britton & Brown, Ill. Fl. ed. 2, 1: 371. 1913) and later announced from New England by Professor Fernald (*Rhodora* 17: 231-232. 6 Ja 1916), is frequent in wet places on Nantucket where I have collected it in Quaise, June 11, 1908, in open ground; in Polpis thickets, June 15, 1908, and along the creeks, June 28, 1912. In Nantucket specimens the perigynia are mostly 5 mm. in length (4.5-5.5 mm.), those of *C. stipata* Muhl. averaging 4.5 mm. (4-5 mm.). The smooth sheaths, in contrast with the cross-wrinkled sheaths of *C. stipata*, are an obvious distinguishing feature and seemingly a perfectly constant one.

\**CAREX LUPULIFORMIS* Sartwell.

Bog hole near Eatfire, July 11, 1915. Not sufficiently mature to show conclusively the always distinctive form of the ripe achenia, but the character of the narrow pistillate spikes and the very long-peduncled staminate ones are unmistakable.

\**CAREX MONILE* Tuckerm.

In boggy places west of Trot's Swamp, June 1, 1910, and on July 3, 1912, then fully mature.

\**CAREX CRINITA* Lam.

Several tufts along a brooklet flowing into Squam Pond, June 20, 1910; one cluster by a pool near the shore in Quaise, June 9, 1911.

*CAREX DEBILIS* Michx.

This sedge, although not before reported, I think, from north of New Jersey, is widespread and locally common on Nantucket. Conversely the closely related species *C. flexuosa*, which it might be expected would be common there, appears to be one of the island's rarer Carices. Recorded previously under the name *C. tenuis* Rudge.

\**CAREX FLEXUOSA* Muhl.

*Carex tenuis* Rudge.

Collected in the Thorn lot, June 27, 1910. It is scarcely to be doubted that it occurs elsewhere on the island.

\**CAREX CONOIDEA* Schk.

Damp field in Shawkemo not far from the harbor shore, well scattered through the grassy low growth about one spot, June 4, 1909.

\**CAREX PRAIREA* Dewey.

Abundant in Shawaukemmo meadow where it appears to be strictly localized on Nantucket. In early bloom June 8, 1911; in full flower July 1, 1912.

\**CAREX DIANDRA* Schrank.

With the above and much more mature, July 1, 1912, the achenia falling.

\**CAREX CEPHALOIDEA* Dewey.

A single tuft by a thicket at Shawaukemmo farm; spikes immature June 4, 1909; fully developed July 1, 1912. It is locally common on Chappaquiddick Island.

*CAREX STRAMINEA* Willd.

A recent enlightening study of this species by Mr. Kenneth K. Mackenzie (Bull. Torrey Club 42:603-608. 1915) has made it clear that, as commonly accepted, it has embraced two distinct species, one of them being the *Carex tenera* of Dewey (*C. straminea* var. *tenera* Boott). *Carex straminea echinodes* of Part III of this paper (Bull. Torrey Club 35:496. 1908) should now be referred to *C. tenera*. An additional locality where it is rather numerous is in low grounds westward from Trot's Swamp. It has not been met with on the eastern side of the island. True *Carex straminea*, specimens having been determined by Mr. Mackenzie, proves to be a not uncommon sedge of Nantucket inhabiting low grounds.

*CAREX ALATA* Torr.

Maxcy's Pond, one tuft, June 17, 1910; also in a bog with *Carex Walteriana* Bailey and near Monomoy, June 28, 1912.

\**COMMELINA COMMUNIS* L.

Occasional in waste places, and by streetsides in the town.

*JUNCUS BUFONIUS* L.

The var. *halophilus* Buchenau & Fernald grows in abundance about ponds at the south shore of the island.

\**ALLIUM CANADENSE* L.

At three widely separated localities: border of Trot's Swamp, two stations; Shawkemo, along a low bank back of the shore; Siasconset. Heads very small, June 2, 1909; in full flower June 22, 1910.

\**ALLIUM VINEALE* L.

Among the long grass in a neglected yard on Main Street, June 13, 1911, the stems bearing immature spear-like heads.

\**ORNITHOGALUM UMBELLATUM* L.

Waste lots and old lawns in the town and occasional in the suburbs; field below the Cliff; field south of the town. In full flower May 30, 1909; still in bloom June 5, 1910, 1911.

\**NARCISSUS POETICUS* L.

Along a thicket at Trot's Swamp near the site of a long-abandoned farm, July, 1912; a scattered colony in a basin-like depression in the dry commons southwest of the town, associated with *Baptisia tinctoria* (L.) R. Br., *Artemisia caudata* Michx., *Hudsonia ericoides* L. and the bearberry, the flowers withered June 5, 1911.

\**IRIS PSEUDACORUS* L.

About Lily Pond where, I was told, it had been collected by Mrs. Lydia M. Folger as long ago as 1889. A large colony along a ditch east of Union Street, 1909 (Mrs. Nellie F. Flynn).

\**SISYRINCHIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM* Mill.

Shawkemo, two plants together; Quaise, sparingly at one station; near Grove Lane; west of Long Pond at the station for *Argentina anserina* (L.) Rydb. In full flower June 4, 1909, and June 9, 1911.

\**PERAMIUM PUBESCENS* (Willd.) MacM.

*Epipactis pubescens* A. A. Eaton.

Collected on Tuckernuck, September 7, 1914, by Miss Grace Brown Gardner. It occurs also on Martha's Vineyard, but has not as yet been found on Nantucket Island.

\**CORALLORHIZA MACULATA* Raf.

Recorded from Nantucket by Dr. Joseph A. Cushman (see *Rhodora* 13: 105. 1911). A specimen in full flower was sent to me by Miss Gardner with the information that it was collected

August 18, 1910, in pine woods near Miacomet Pond, where a large number of plants were found.

PERSICARIA HARTWRIGHTII (Gray) Greene.

*Polygonum Hartwrightii* Gray.

Muddy shore of Squam Pond, June 20, 1910, not yet showing any signs of flowering. Leaves oblong-lanceolate becoming strigillose, many of them marked medially with a dark chevron; ocreae developing a foliaceous and spreading fringed margin. Growing sparingly in the water near the shore was a weaker glabrate form with floating upper leaves and unmargined ocreae.

\*CHENOPODIUM GLAUCUM L.

A specimen sent to me by Mrs. Flynn was collected near the railroad in the town August 7, 1911, in full flower.

\*SALSOLA PESTIFER A. Nelson.

*Salsola Tragus* L.

Not observed before 1912 when two plants were found by street sides in the town, and a small colony in an abandoned chicken paddock at Surfside. Just in flower July 9.

\*TETRAGONIA EXPANSA Murr.

Prospect Hill rubbish dump, September 15, 1913, in flower. Specimen communicated by Miss Gardner.

\*SILENE CONICA L.

Well established and in full flower and fruit in the corner of a field north of the town June 16, 1911; a single plant on a bank by the railroad beyond Orange Street, July 18, 1910.

\*SILENE NOCTIFLORA L.

One plant in full flower in a weedy yard on Union Street, June 20, 1910. Collected by Mrs. Flynn June 28, 1895.

\*SILENE ANGLICA L.

Specimens of this catchfly from Nantucket and reports of its occurrence there have reached me from several sources. It does not appear, however, that it has been found outside of a small garden and yard on Main Street where, quite probably, it had once been cultivated. I saw it there, evidently spontaneous, and scattered here and there like a garden weed.

\**VACCARIA VACCARIA* (L.) Britton.

*Vaccaria vulgaris* Host.

In abundance in a grain field at Quidnet, July 21, 1910, in full flower, Miss Gardner; weedy yard on North Water Street, June 27, 1910, first flowers; waste ground at Surfside.

\**DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS* L.

Scattered through the grass of a bank on Grove Lane, doubtless an escape from an adjoining cemetery; in full flower June 21, 1910. On Chappaquiddick Island it is thoroughly established at one locality, forming an uneven turf of dense cushion-like tufts.

\**AQUILEGIA VULGARIS* L.

A waif in waste ground on Prospect Hill, September 22, 1913, herbarium of Miss Grace Brown Gardner.

\**THALICTRUM DASYCARPUM* Fisch. & Lall.

Little Neck, in low grounds, two clusters, the tallest plants fully six feet high, just in bloom June 22, 1910; bank near Watt's Run, in full flower July 11, 1912, much less mature than *T. revolutum* DC. which grew near by. Apparently not before reported from New England. Specimens collected are perfectly typical and agree closely with authentic material from the western states.

\**PAPAVER SOMNIFERUM* L.

Rubbish dump on Prospect Hill, August 13, 1915, in full flower, herbarium of Miss Grace Brown Gardner; waste place, 1895, Mrs. Nellie F. Flynn.

\**PAPAVER RHOEAS* L.

At the same locality as the above July 14, 1915, in full flower, herbarium of Miss Grace Brown Gardner.

\**ARGEMONE MEXICANA* L.

West Silver Street, July 15, 1910, with immature fruit, herbarium of Miss Grace Brown Gardner.

*LEPIDIUM NEGLECTUM* Thellung.

This little-recognized peppergrass, earlier recorded in this list, but with a mark of interrogation, may now be definitely added to the Nantucket flora. A single plant in flower and fruit was found in a weedy yard on North Water Street, June 7, 1910, and four well-fruited plants in an old chicken paddock at Surfside, July 9, 1912.

\**SINAPIS ALBA* L.

Collected by Miss Gardner in waste ground at Prospect Hill in flower and fruit, July 16, 1916.

\**BRASSICA OLERACEA* L.

A few plants by weedy street sides at two places, 1910, 1911.

\**BARBAREA BARBAREA* (L.) MacM.

*Barbarea vulgaris* R. Br.

A group of plants on Sea Street in flower and fruit, June 16, 1910; border of Trot's Swamp, June 22, 1910.

\**CAMELINA SATIVA* (L.) Crantz.

Collected by Miss Gardner in flower and fruit at Prospect Hill, July 16, 1916.

\**RADICULA SYLVESTRIS* (L.) Druce.

Polpis roadside, July 19, 1909; rubbish dump west of the town, August 21, 1913, in full flower at both dates, collected by Miss Grace Brown Gardner.

\**NESLIA PANICULATA* (L.) Desv.

Waste yard, North Water Street, July 27, 1911, one plant bearing a long fruiting raceme and a few terminal flowers.

\**ARABIDOPSIS THALIANA* (L.) Britton.

*Sisymbrium Thalianum* J. Gay.

Yard on West Silver Street, May 31, 1912, in flower and fruit; collected by Miss Grace Brown Gardner.

\**KONIGA MARITIMA* (L.) R. Br.

*Alyssum maritimum* Lam.

Old wharf, 1894, Mrs. M. P. Robinson; an escape, 1895, Mrs. Nellie F. Flynn (*vide* F. G. Floyd).

\**HESPERIS MATRONALIS* L.

An occasional roadside weed in the town; waste place towards Monomoy, in full flower June 3, 1911.

\**SEDUM TELEPHIODES* Michx.

No introduced native plant that has been found on Nantucket affords greater cause for surprise from its occurrence there than this species. It was collected by Miss Gardner in a waste yard in the town. The specimen sent me bears date September, 1914,

and is in full flower. It has been carefully compared at the New York Botanical Garden, in conjunction with Dr. Britton, and agrees so closely with authentic material in the herbarium that although we feel some slight hesitancy in pronouncing it identical there seem to be no reasonable grounds for doubting its equivalency. The species has been grown in botanical gardens but is not in general cultivation, and how or when it came to be transported to Nantucket is hard to conjecture. Miss Gardner writes me that "it has grown for years in a neglected yard on Milk street and is occasionally found in old yards and lanes in the south part of the town."

\**HAMAMELIS VIRGINIANA* L.

"Thicket opposite Bloomingdale," 1896, Mr. L. L. Dame, reported in a letter to Mrs. Owen, *vide* Mr. F. G. Floyd. Mr. Dame's determination of this unmistakable shrub cannot be questioned and, although it has not been met with on Nantucket by any other collector, it is perfectly at home in parts of Martha's Vineyard. The only representative on Nantucket of the family Hamamelidaceae.

\**FRAGARIA TERRAE-NOVAE* Rydb.

In the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden is a specimen of this strawberry determined by Dr. Rydberg, which was collected at Siasconset June 8, 1900, by Miss M. A. Day (Plants of Nantucket, No. 9).

\**POTENTILLA RECTA* L.

Collected by Miss Gardner in waste ground on Prospect Hill, August 23, 1913, in flower and fruit. Mrs. Flynn writes me that she found it "quite abundant in the Catholic Cemetery where it was probably introduced in grass seed."

\**FILIPENDULA ULMARIA* (L.) Maxim.

Found at Consue Spring, July 9, 1912, freshly in flower and forming part of a tall weedy growth, some of the plants being nearly six feet in height.

*ROSA*.

By a sort of routine and acquiescent view all the wild roses of Nantucket that are not *Rosa carolina* L. might seem to pass readily enough to *Rosa virginiana* Mill. Nevertheless it may easily be

discovered that there are some palpable misfits with that species, variable though it be. Certain specimens indeed clearly raise the question whether there may not be other species, at present undistinguished from *R. virginiana*, that belong to the island's flora. The final answer may well be an affirmative one, yet it can scarcely precede a more critical study of the subject than has yet been attempted.

One of these nonconforming roses has already been discussed in Part VIII of this paper (Bull. Torrey Club 38: 450-451. 1911). Another, collected at Wauwinet and in Shawkemo, is somewhat intermediate between *R. virginiana* and *R. carolina*; Dr. Rydberg, who has examined the specimens, surmises that it may be a hybrid.

Yet another rose, collected only in Tom Never's Swamp, differs from *R. virginiana* by densely bristly new shoots, straight and slender infrastipular spines, more obovate leaflets of a livelier green color, shining on the upper surface and bright green beneath, the common rachis often bearing numerous stalked glands, the flowers solitary or few together. Dr. Rydberg has determined this to be the *Rosa obovata* of Rafinesque (*R. laxa* Lindley), a rose that has missed recognition by later botanists and the exact status of which remains to be determined. On Nantucket it was collected June 15, 1911, not then in flower; it was subsequently found on Long Beach, Long Island, in full bloom. On both occasions it was not doubted that it was a different rose from *R. virginiana* which grew close about it, its affinity appearing to be rather with *R. nitida* Willd.

Another ambiguous Nantucket rose, collected on Coatue, agrees with the preceding in its densely bristly stems, but differs in its strong and broad-based hooked prickles, more glandular hypanthium and narrower leaflets. It is such a plant as might be predicted from a crossing of *R. obovata* with *R. virginiana*, and, quite possibly, such a parentage may have been its actual origin.

\*LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS L.

Waste ground, Prospect Hill, August 3, 1915, Miss Grace Brown Gardner; a cluster in full flower in the south part of the town June 23, 1910.

VICIA ANGUSTIFOLIA (L.) Reichenb.

Plants are frequent whose leaf characters correspond to those of the var. *segetalis* (Thuillier) Koch.



\*VICIA CRACCA L.

Scattered in tangled masses through a field east of Island Home, June 28, 1912; abundant and in full flower in a sandy field at Surf-side, July 9, 1912.

\*ACER NEGUNDO L.

An estray from cultivation. Collected by Mrs. Flynn in full flower May 5, 1906.

\*ABUTILON THEOPHRASTI Medic.

Rubbish dump on Prospect Hill, collected by Miss Gardner in full flower September 9, 1914.

\*VIOLA TRICOLOR L.

Scattered sparingly through the grass of a lawn on North Water Street, in full flower, June 20, 1910.

\*LYTHRUM SALICARIA L.

In August, 1916, Miss Gardner sent me fresh specimens of the typical form of this plant from a field near No-bottom Pond, and also a specimen of var. *tomentosum* (Mill.) DC. from a field near Lily Pond, both collected by Mrs. G. A. Spear. The typical plant had not previously been found on Nantucket.

So different of aspect are these two plants, and so well defined are comparative differences between them that the eye hesitates to accept them as being of no greater diversity than mere variants of a single species. The Nantucket var. *tomentosum* is not exceptional, for when I have met with it elsewhere its differences from true *L. Salicaria* were equally pronounced. It may be significant of different soil preferences of the two plants that var. *tomentosum* appears to be the only one that is found along the sandy south shore of Long Island where, though scarce, it is widely scattered, while the locally abundant plant of heavy wet soils along the Hudson, and inland in boggy places among the hills, is the typical form.

\*OENOTHERA RUBESCENS Bartlett.

Little is known of this *Oenothera* recently described by Dr. H. H. Bartlett from plants raised from Nantucket seeds (Cybele Columbianiana 1: 50. 1914). It is probable that the living plant also has been collected on Nantucket. Specimens, not yet mature,

of a form found there that I was unable to place were submitted to Dr. Bartlett, who wrote me in regard to them under date of November 28, 1914: "They appear to be my n. sp. *Oe. rubescens*, to be published shortly. The seeds came to me from Professor George F. Atkinson, at Ithaca, and were originally collected on Nantucket by Miss Grace B. Gardner. I drew up my description this summer from living plants."

\**OENOTHERA*.

Miss Gardner has sent me specimens of an *Oenothera* collected by her on Nantucket, August 24, 1915, which differs strikingly from any form I have myself seen there. It is in full flower and early fruit and is notable from the perfectly glabrous axis of the inflorescence, glabrous capsules and small early deciduous subtending bracts; the hypanthium is slender and glabrous, becoming over 3 cm. long, and the tips of the calyx lobes are hispid with translucent diverging hairs. The leaves subtending the branches, these being the only ones seen, are thin, oblong- to ovate-lanceolate on slender petioles and thinly short-pubescent, their margins distantly glandular-denticulate; the branches are thinly roughish-pubescent toward the base, the longer hairs flexuous and arising from minute red papillae.

\**HEDERA HELIX* L.

The European ivy flourishes on Nantucket and has become locally well-established away from cultivated grounds. On Sunset Hill it may be seen running through the grass in dense masses and clothing old fence posts and tree trunks with all the vigor and luxuriance of our native Virginia creeper. Flowers profusely in September.

\**ERICA VAGANS* L.

Miss Alice O. Albertson has sent me flowering specimens of this European heath which were collected by Miss Eleanor Owen "among pine trees north of Head of Hummock Pond," August 10, 1915. The specimens sent are two small sprays, each bearing three clusters of flowers.

Much has been written about the three heaths common in the British Isles that have long been known to grow on Nantucket, but it seems never to have been suspected that a fourth species

belongs to the wild flora of the island. How long it has grown there and by what agency it became established may never be known, but it is to be hoped that its station will be rediscovered and careful observations made to ascertain if there be not in the surroundings some hint as to its origin there.

Mrs. Owen has told us that in days now long past persistent efforts were made to increase the heather on Nantucket, and that seeds of both purple and white heather had been sown on the commons. Presumably these seeds came from Great Britain and the white heather referred to was the white-flowered form of the Scotch heather or ling. *Erica vagans*, sometimes called the Cornish heath, is a species more especially of the Mediterranean region, and is of local occurrence only as far north as the British Isles. It has occasionally been offered here in tradesmen's catalogues.

\**CUSCUTA EPITHYMUM* Murr.

Specimens in full flower have been sent to me by Miss Gardner, collected by her in Squam August 19, 1915, growing on *Laciniaria scariosa* (Willd.) Hill.

*Note.*—In a paper by the late Professor John H. Sears (see *Rhodora* 10: 43. 1908) is a list of plants of more southern distribution that occur in Essex County, Massachusetts, with mention of their nearest known stations south of Boston. Included in this list is *Cuscuta arvensis* Beyrich, its nearest station south being given as Nantucket.

*GALEOPSIS TETRAHIT* L.

Mrs. Flynn has sent me a specimen of this species collected in a waste place west of the town August 14, 1911, a much branched and well-seeded plant bearing some late flowers. Both this species and *Galeopsis Ladanum* L. have already been mentioned in this list, having been admitted into Mrs. Owen's catalogue. No other evidence has appeared respecting the latter as a Nantucket plant.

\**CLINOPODIUM VULGARE* L.

*Satureia vulgaris* Fritsch.

Miss Alice O. Albertson has sent some flowering specimen of this mint collected by her September 16, 1916, in a field opposite the Franklin Fountain where it was first discovered by Professor

John W. Harshberger in August, 1915. It had not before been known from Nantucket and we must suppose it to be an introduction more or less recent.

\**MENTHA GLABRATA* (Benth.) Rydb.

*Mentha canadensis* var. *glabrata* Benth.

Collected by Miss Gardner at Wauwinet in full flower July 24, 1915. Plant evidently bright green, leaves narrow, attenuate at base, rather distantly low-serrate, glabrate. On Nantucket *Mentha canadensis* L. shows a marked tendency towards an unusual degree of pubescence, and extreme examples even closely approach the more northern var. *lanata* Piper. The glabrate plant is thus at contrast with the ordinary Nantucket form in a very marked degree. At Alexandria Bay on the St. Lawrence, where I once met with it, it appeared so unlike *M. canadensis* that I did not at first suspect its close relationship. Its unmistakably different and pleasanter fragrance seemed especially noteworthy.

\**SOLANUM VILLOSUM* (Mill.) Lam.

Mrs. Flynn has sent me an excellent specimen of this plant in flower and early fruit collected by her in a yard at Milk and Main Streets, September 4, 1901. The plant is over 6 dm. high, openly branched, with thin sinuate-dentate leaves, and is more or less villous-pubescent throughout, especially on the younger parts, and evidently somewhat viscid; the inflorescence is racemose rather than sub-corymbose as in *S. peregrinum* Bicknell, the calyx lobes membranous, only slightly if at all venose, and triangular acute; the flowers appear to be somewhat larger than those of *S. nigrum* L., their anthers 1.5–1.75 mm. long on glabrous filaments. It agrees closely with many authentic specimens of *S. villosum* from Colorado and Idaho to Washington and California. I am not aware that it has ever been reported from New England.

\**ASTER ERICOIDES* L.

In Miss Gardner's herbarium I found a specimen of this aster from Tuckernuck, collected September 14, 1914. It is a somewhat pubescent form approaching the var. *villosus* T. & G. and agreeing rather closely with examples from Chappaquiddick Island where, as elsewhere on Martha's Vineyard, it is a scarce plant.